MAY 28, 1767. THE NUMBER 836.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

A very extraordinary WILL.

IT is not a very uncommon thing for people in their laſt wills to treat death in a very unconcerned and merry manner. One Gentleman, after enumerating a great many obligations he had to a friend, bequeaths him ten thouſand ——thanks. Another, who was a very covetous old fellow, and wanted to have his will drawn with accuracy, without paying for it, contrived the following expedient: He ſent for a very eminent lawyer, and having given the neceſſary inſtructions, deſired him, with a great many expreſſions of eſteem, to put in an article of 100l. for himſelf. When the will was finiſhed, a fee was offered, but refuſed, as may be eaſily gueſſed. In ſhort, the lawyer's back was no ſooner turned than the will was new copied over, and the 100l. legacy left out. This ſly trick put upon one of the Long Robe has made the whole order ever ſince obſerve it as an inviolable maxim never to refuſe a fee on the like occaſion, from the neareſt friend or relation in the world.

Inſtances of humours diſpoſed to drollery in the like circumſtances are very numerous, of which the following is a very extraordinary one. It is the will of H——y D——f, Eſq; of the county of Lancaſter.

IN the name of God, Amen. I H——y D——f, of ——, &c. being ſound both in body and mind (bleſſed be God) do therefore think this the beſt and propereſt time of making my laſt will and teſtament; for as I have no great notion of a man's underſtanding being perfect at a time that his body is weak and indiſpoſed, and as a great part of what I have to diſpoſe of will be found valuable in proportion to the ſalubrity of my intellectuals, I think myſelf under an obligation of ſwerving at this conjuncture from the uſage of mankind, and declaring my will at a ſeaſon in which I find both body and mind influenced by the utmoſt vigour and ſanity. In the name therefore of that one eternal God who created all things, and from whom all wiſdom is derived, I do, this 24th day of December, 1765, declare, make, and publiſh, my will in the manner following:

Imprimis. I leave my body as a very wholeſome feaſt to the worms inhabiting the vault of my family, to whom I acknowledge myſelf extremely indebted for eating up my anceſtors; particularly for their kindneſs in demoliſhing an old teſty father, who left me at his death 60,000l. though he was near upon ſtarving me during his life.

Item. To all practiſing Solicitors and Attornies I bequeath the following proverb, viz. *Honeſty is the beſt policy.* And this legacy I chooſe to give to thoſe worthy Gentlemen, it being the only one I can think of for which I could be ſure they would not quarrel.

Item. To the King of England, and all other of God's vicegerents, I leave the following interpretation of that maxim in our law, ſo often quoted for the ſupport of arbitrary power, viz. *The King can do no wrong*; and this I interpret to import only that the King can have no juſt prerogative to do any injury or wrong to his ſubjects.

Item. To all married women I bequeath cleanlineſs.

Item. To all married men I bequeath the ſame good quality; as likewiſe the utmoſt decency of behaviour and expreſſion, at leaſt in the preſence of their wives and daughters.

Item. To all coquets I leave deſpair, rotten reputations, and the contempt of every man of ſenſe.

Item. To all prudes from my ſoul bequeath virginity and wrinkles; or, if they prefer having a baſtard by their father's butler, groom, or coachman, or any other butler, groom, &c. I deſire my executors may give them their choice.

Item. To the Parliament of Great Britain I leave all Eccleſiaſtical Courts, and hope an act will ſoon paſs for purging them effectually.

Item. To the Parliament of Great Britain I leave the reformation of all the courts at Weſtminſter Hall, vulgarly called Courts of Juſtice.

Item. To the aforeſaid Parliament I leave the conſideration when it will be convenient to eſtabliſh annual Parliaments, and whether there can poſſibly be a properer conjuncture than the preſent.

Item. To the armies of Great Britain and Ireland I leave all the bad roads to be mended, and when that is done I leave them to the Parliament for the ſame purpoſe.

Item. To the R. R. the Biſhops I give all due praiſe for their contempt of worldly grandeur, their glorious unanimity in the legiſlative ſphere they act in, their diſintereſted care of Chriſt's Church, and their lively hopes of being ſoon tranſlated to a better ſtate.

Item. To the Parſon of my pariſh, and all other Parſons, I leave the following piece of advice: That they would not any longer expoſe their own weakneſs and abſurdity by attempting to explain things which are myſteries, and conſequently incomprehenſible, and above all explanation; and that, inſtead of tiring their congregations with what they call demonſtrations, they would be pleaſed to enforce the practice of that refined ſyſtem of morality which our Lord Jeſus Chriſt came down from Heaven to deliver to mankind.

Item. I leave the whole tribe of political coxcombs to ſharpers, ſurgeons, the pox, and their tailors.

Laſtly. To my three brothers, Thomas, Henry, and John, I leave my whole eſtate real and perſonal; to be divided equally amongſt them, ſhare and ſhare alike. And my will is that if ever they marry they ſhould not ſettle one farthing pin money on their wives, nor more on their eldeſt ſons than juſt a proportion to their wives fortunes. And I make and ordain my ſaid brothers, Thomas, Henry, and John, the executors of this my will; to ſee the ſame performed, as far as lies in their power, according to my true intent and meaning. In witneſs whereof I, &c.

LONDON, *March 7.*

THE ſettling the late peace was a long while retarded by the French refuſing to pay the money due to the Engliſh for the maintenance of the French priſoners, and the peace was the moſt deſirable thing in France; yet the King obſtinately refuſed the payment of our demands. The Duke de Choiſeul (Prime Miniſter) though drove to his *ne plus ultra* to furniſh means to carry on the war, yet nevertheleſs could not prevail on his Majeſty; until, by a lucky expedient, he made him ſenſible he was at that preſent time, and as long as he ſhould delay the peace, loſing immenſe ſums of money. "France, cries the Duke, will immediately ſee the happy effects of it; our manufactures (at preſent drooping) will once more flouriſh, our ports will be crowded with Engliſh veſſels to take our wares, and our capital and provinces will be overrun with Engliſh, whoſe folly and extravagance alone, in 12 months, will more than enable us to make good the paltry ſum now demanded." The King ſaw the rectitude of his advice, and acquieſced; and the Engliſh, by their behaviour, have proved the Duke was no falſe prophet.

Extract of a private letter from Madrid, *Feb.* 27, 1767.

"The diſcontents here grow apace, on account of a late proclamation revoking the pardon granted to the rioters who drove from hence the Royal favourite [Squilace] whoſe adminiſtration was ſo diſguſtful to the people; and as this ferment is, more or leſs, univerſal in all the provinces belonging to the kingdom, it is hard to ſay what may be the conſequences of this ill adviſed reſcindation. The murmurs of the people too are not a little ſtimulated at the diſmembering from the Spaniſh Crown ſome of their moſt valuable plantations in favour of the French, whoſe prevailing influence at Court is far from being agreeable to the patriot part of the nation."

March 17. Saturday laſt a foreigner of diſtinction arrived in town from Holland; and it is rumoured, at the weſt end of the town, that he is a Corſican agent, charged with ſome important deſpatches to our Court.

March 18. This day being the anniverſary of the repeal of the American Stamp Act, we hear that many of the real friends of this kingdom, and of the colonies, intend to commemorate the ſame.

Yeſterday there was a great Board of Treaſury, and afterwards a Board of Trade, at which ſeveral of the Colony Agents attended.

We hear it has already been diſcovered that the effects, &c. of a certain merchant, will pay his creditors near, if not full, 20s. in the pound.

March 20. It is ſaid William Poultney, Eſq; formerly William Johnſtone, Eſq; of Solway Bank, will ſoon be created a Britiſh Peer, by the title of Lord Bath.

It is now poſitively ſaid that the E. I. C. as the baſis of their negotiation, have demanded a renewal of their charter for twenty five years.

In a letter lately ſent by Lord Clive to his father, we are informed that his Lordſhip acquainted him that he had been upwards of 700 miles up the country, to the capital of the Great Mogul, who had not only conferred on him the title of Omrah, but ſhowed him more diſtinguiſhed marks of his favour than to any other perſon whatever. His Lordſhip alſo ſays that he has the pleaſure to acquaint him that he had acquired a revenue to the Eaſt India Company of four millions ſterling per annum.

We are informed that the Liſbon mail, which arrived on Tueſday, has brought ſome agreeable advices to the Portugueſe merchants in this city, in reſpect to their commerce with that kingdom.

The laſt Amſterdam gazette, under London, March 3d, ſays: We are aſſured that by virtue of a treaty, on the point of concluſion between this Crown and the Empire of Morocco, the Engliſh are permitted, among other privileges, to form a ſettlement near the promontory adjacent to Cape Verd, on the coaſt of Africa.

Tueſday laſt 30 tranſports were taken up by the Government, in order, it is ſaid, to carry troops to North America.

March 21. It is ſaid that Sir Edward Hawke, and ſome more of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, will ſet out early this ſummer to make the ſurvey of all the men of war at Portſmouth and Plymouth, together with the marine arſenals and Royal dock-yards.

The poor throughout the Highlands of Scotland are ſtarving, for the want of oat bread.

There is a great talk that numbers of rich merchants, and others, propoſe to lend eight millions, at three per cent to have the liberty of free trade to the Eaſt Indies, for as much yearly as they pay, which doubtleſs will be a benefit to the ſubſcribers, but the Company of courſe muſt ſuffer as much as the free traders get, therefore the Directors will probably oppoſe ſuch a propoſal's taking place.

Sir Jeffery Amherſt, Knight of the Bath, is ſoon to be married to Miſs Cary, daughter of Major General Cary, and niece to Lord Falkland.

The ſtruggle between the Ins and the Outs continues as violent as ever, but muſt be finally determined in a few days; both parties having aſſiduouſly called in all their forces, in order to decide the diſpute.

It is now ſaid the Earl of B--- [not the Earl of Bute] is reſolved to have no further connexions with this Adminiſtration, and that the Marquis of R--- m has given a poſitive, refuſal to recent application for his Lordſhip to join them on his own terms.

All the regiments on the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments are to have the number of each regiment marked on their buttons. The French army have long ſince followed this, and find it uſeful.

It is ſaid the whole army, and even the militia, will have white waiſtcoats and breeches.

The late failure of a great merchant was occaſioned by his having diſburſed ſeveral large ſums on a corn contract with Italy, which he had agreed to ſupply, to the amount of 100,000l. with American wheat. The ſtipulated cargoes are now on the ſeas; and, ſhould this adventure turn out well, as is rather probable, he will have a very conſiderable ſurplus, after the full payment of his creditors; if not, they will be great ſufferers.

They write from Cadiz that ten battalions of Spaniſh infantry and marines were daily expected there, to be embarked on board ſeveral men of war, frigates, and bomb ketches; and it was ſaid their deſtination was for the coaſt of Barbery.

We are told there is no new tax in agitation, as the future compromiſe with the Eaſt India Company will fully anſwer all the exigencies of ſtate.

The repeal of the Cambrick Act is entirely laid aſide, and it is even ſaid that a total prohibition will take place.

It is ſaid a tax of 20s. a year will be levied upon all livery ſervants in Great Britain.

March 23. Yeſterday morning about 2 o'clock died, of the bruiſes he received by a fall from his horſe, the Moſt Hon. Francis Ruſſel, Marquis of Taviſtock, only ſon of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and Colonel of the Bedfordſhire militia. His Lordſhip was born in October, 1739.

On Monday Lord Chatham had a long conference with the King, at the Queen's palace.

If we may credit ſome accounts, our trade with Portugal is not likely ever to be ſo conſiderable as heretofore; not owing, as has been repreſented, ſo much to the averſion of the Portugueſe to the Engliſh, as to their being able to furniſh themſelves with the manufactures they formerly took from us. Some few years ſince one houſe in the city of London was ſaid to furniſh Portugal annually with hats to the amount of between 7 and 8000l. which branch of trade is now almoſt entirely loſt, the Portugueſe having ſince eſtabliſhed manufactories of their own, whereby they are enabled to ſupply themſelves at a cheaper rate than when they imported that article of commerce from foreign countries.

According to private letters from Madrid, a treaty was on foot with the Court of Verſailles, for ceding back the iſland of Hiſpaniola to his Catholick Majeſty, in lieu of which a certain tract of territory on the continent of South America was to be delivered up to the French.

Extract of a letter from Rome, *Jan.* 5.

"It is talked here that the King of Spain is taken up in carrying on a vigorous proceſs, not only againſt the

Jeſuits, but alſo againſt the Jeſuitical Court of Rome: that he has aſſembled a number of divines, and other proper perſons, to conſider whether he might not lawfully prohibit all applications to Rome for diſpenſations, &c. and appropriate the whole management and deciſion of ſuch matters to his own Biſhops; that this queſtion being determined in the affirmative, he hath cauſed a book to be written and printed in the Spaniſh language, for a ſtanding proof and defence of his conduct on this occaſion; and being reſolved to ſatisfy others, as well as his own people, of the ſolidity of thoſe reaſons which have prevailed upon him to do this, he has ordered that book to be tranſlated into Italian, whereby it will become more publick to the world, and be read by thoſe whom it may more particularly concern, and by the generality, at leaſt, of the more ſouthern parts of Europe.".

CHARLESTOWN, *April* 13.

On Friday laſt his Excellency John Wentworth, Eſq; accompanied by Captain Loring, ſet out by land for his government of New Hampſhire.

At the ſame time Peter De Lancey, Eſq; D. Poſtmaſter General for the Southern Diſtrict of North America, ſet out for Virginia, there to meet the D. Poſtmaſter General for the Northern Diſtrict, and concert ſuch meaſures for eſtabliſhing inland poſts as will be moſt conducive to the general utility. At preſent poſts are eſtabliſhed in all the Northern Diſtrict, as far as Suffolk in Virginia. Mr. De Lancey's view is to extend them from thence through North Carolina to this town, which we may entertain hopes will be accompliſhed, as the Aſſembly of North Carolina have voted a ſum equal to 100 pounds ſterling for that ſervice. It will then remain for the office to be enabled to continue it through Georgia to St. Auguſtine in Eaſt Florida, which it ſeems to be generally wiſhed may be the caſe upon Mr. De Lancey's return.

In Jamaica newſpapers of the 21ſt of February, we are informed that on the 17th a new town, called Peterſfield, was laid out at Port Morant bay, in that iſland; and that when the number of lots came to be added up, they amounted to FORTY FIVE, the proprietors all Scotchmen, except three Iriſh.

Thurſday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's packet boat Grantham, commanded by Capt. James Bull, in 13 days from Penſacola; who informs us that Brigadier General Haldiman, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in the ſouthern diſtrict of North America, arrived there the 25th paſt, in his Majeſty's ſhip Cygnet, commanded by Philip Dyrell, Eſq; from Jamaica; and that the Cygnet, which is appointed for this ſtation, before ſhe comes here, is to go to the Havannah, where the Active frigat had received ſome inſult.

Captain Dawſon, who arrived here laſt Friday from the Bay of Honduras, informs that he left 70 ſail of Engliſh veſſels in that bay, and 18 more were daily expected from Jamaica; that the Spaniards had lately begun to diſturb the logwood cutters, by burning the houſes, killing the cattle, and carrying off the Negroes of the oldeſt ſettlers in the Rio Honda; which, as no man of war was there, might poſſibly produce ſome further diſturbances, the Engliſh ſailors being extremely exaſperated at theſe proceedings.

April 14. Our late intelligences from the Cherokee country are that the Northern tribes had formed a large encampment on the back of North Carolina, from whence they frequently deſpatched ſcalping parties againſt the Cherokees; but that Salloue, or the Young Warriour of Eſtatoe, had collected a numerous body of the beſt markſmen from all the towns, to go againſt them, in order to deſtroy their encampment, and prevent any further incurſions from that quarter. It is further ſaid that, after ſtrict inquiry, the Cherokees had no hand in killing Mr. Boyd; nor were there any of the Virginia traders murdered, as was reported.

April 17. On Wedneſday laſt the Right Hon. Lord Hope embarked on board the ſhip Little Carpenter, Capt. Maitland, for London.

April 24. Laſt week was launched at Hobcaw a new ſhip, built there by Mr. Roſe, the property of ſome merchants here, to be commanded by Captain John Leſley. She is named the Liberty, and has her head decorated with the effigy of Lord Chatham; will carry about 1000 barrels of rice, and is eſteemed as fine a merchantman as has been ſeen in this province.

On Tueſday laſt the Hon. John Stewart, Eſq; Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Southern Diſtrict of North America, accompanied by ſeveral Gentlemen, ſet out for Auguſta, there to meet the principal Headmen of the Creek nation, and the Gentlemen concerned in the trade with thoſe Indians, in order to remove ſeveral grievances complained of, to eſtabliſh a tariff on juſt and equitable terms, and to carry into execution ſundry other commands of his Majeſty, lately communicated by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne. We hear from Auguſta that his Honour intends to proceed towards the Cherokee country, to hold a congreſs, and ſettle divers matters of importance, with thoſe Indians; which completed, we are informed he propoſes to viſit Eaſt and Weſt Florida.

BOSTON, *May* 4.

We hear from Hartford, in Connecticut, that on the 16th inſtant Doctor William Jepſon, formerly of this town, performed the operation of lithotomy on one Mr. Bradley of Toland, a man of 40 years old, and extracted from him a very rough ſtone, weighing two ounces and three quarters; and on the 25th he performed the like operation on one James Talmedge, of Newhaven, a boy of ten years of age, from whom he extracted a ſtone, weighing near an ounce, both of whom are now in a fair way of recovering, having the moſt favourable ſymptoms.

To the PRINTER.

THE reſtleſs and infatuated enemies of Great Britain and her colonies have been endeavouring to make the Miniſtry, the Parliament, and the whole people of England, believe that we are ungrateful, factious, and diſloyal. This is not a bare ſurmiſe, but is warranted by letters from Gentlemen of the beſt character on the other ſide of the water. At the ſame time they are taking pains to abate our eſteem and affection for our brethren in England, by repreſenting them to us as unkindly diſpoſed towards us. Thus they have played a double game; and, by ſtriving to fix a mutual jealouſy between us, have done all in their power to deſtroy that mutual harmony, which every man of every order ought, and every friend to both countries, will cultivate. Surely theſe men have much to anſwer for: What worſe treaſon can there be, next to an attempt upon the life or crown of the King, than to aim at poſſeſſing the minds of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and, through them, of his Majeſty himſelf, with *unfavourable ſentiments* of his moſt loyal and loving ſubjects! What greater crime againſt the ſtate than to be perpetually uſing baſe arts and calumny to lay a foundation of diſcord, ſo big with evil to the Mother Country and her colonies! That the people of this Province, and we may venture to ſay of all our Siſter Colonies, are diſpoſed to yield the moſt cheerful obedience to every conſtitutional act of Great Britain, has been notorious for many years paſt. We defy the Tories on this and that ſide of the Atlantick to prove the contrary. It is as notorious that an unconſtitutional act, or in other words an act of *mere power*, ſits as awkardly upon them as upon their fellow ſubjects in Britain. If liberty is invaded either here or there, we hope there will always be ſpirit enough at leaſt to complain of it. If our charter rights are infringed, we cannot be *tame ſpectators* of it, any more than our brethren would be of a breach of *Magna Charta*. We muſt and will keep our attention to the conſtitution, as long as it is worth attending to; and every honeſt and ſenſible man in England will juſtify and applaud us. Knaves and fools are not worth regarding. Be it known then that all honeſt and ſenſible ſubjects in Britain and America are united: They agree as one man to the crown and dignity of his Moſt Sacred Majeſty, and the authority and rights of Parliament, and of General Aſſembly, upon the well known and eſtabliſhed principles of the Britiſh conſtitution; they agree to cultivate harmony between all his Majeſty's ſubjects, in every part of the globe, upon the footing of liberty and true friendſhip. This crown and dignity, this authority, theſe rights, this liberty and friendſhip, they will maintain, at the expenſe of every thing dear and valuable, even their blood. This is the truly noble ſpirit that now prevails; and whoever ſhall go about, either by open attempts, or ſecret machinations, to deſtroy, or even in the leaſt degree to check ſuch a ſpirit, let him be accurſed; and all the people ſhall ſay Amen.

POPULUS.

GAZETTEER, March 5, 1767.

RIGHT, WRONG, *and* REASONABLE, *according to* AMERICAN IDEAS, *and the genuine meaning of certain* MANUSCRIPTS *lately imported.*

RIGHT.

IT is RIGHT, O ye Britons! that you ſhould diſcourage the importation of raw materials from every country but America, and therefore you have done wiſely in laying heavy duties upon iron, hemp, wood, pitch, and tar, and all naval ſtores, if imported from foreign countries, alſo upon potaſh, pearl aſh, raw ſilk, cotton, wool, and ſeveral other articles neceſſary for your manufactures; for you ought NOT to buy theſe things at the beſt and cheapeſt hand, but at the worſt and deareſt, that is, of us.

2d. It is right, O ye Britons! that you ſhould give more for ſome of our American produce than it is really worth, by paying an additional price, called A BOUNTY. And your *Gentle Shepherd* diſplayed his knowledge of our GRATEFUL tempers, by augmenting theſe bounties, and by adding to the number of them, in the articles of hemp, flax, and timber; to whom therefore we, the American part of his maſter's flock, have made a ſuitable return.

3d. It is right, O ye Britons! to get us freſh indulgences, and to extend our privileges every day; for the more favours you grant, the more clamorous we ſhall grow in demanding greater. The *Gentle Shepherd* put us in poſſeſſion of an extenſive whale fiſhery, by giving us a great advantage over you, by which means we have employed 300 ſail already; therefore, we now demand the entire poſſeſſion of all your fiſheries. The *Gentle Shepherd* alſo relaxed the reſtraints uſually laid upon rice, by requiring no advance of duty for the rice intended to be exported; and he granted us ſeveral other great encouragements, but we (ſo far from being thankful for thoſe conceſſions) now demand a liberty, as matter of RIGHT, to carry every thing elſe, as well as rice, directly to a foreign market. Once more, your patriotick Miniſters repeal the Stamp Act in the hurry of a few weeks, after the plan had been digeſted under your cool deliberation, upwards of a year: We therefore, having this glaring proof of your great weakneſs and inconſiſtency, do now demand a repeal of every other act, if not conformable to American politicks.

4th. It was right, O ye Britons! to go to war with the French at our requeſt; for when you were ſpending ſo many millions, and reducing yourſelves to beggary for our ſakes, at that very juncture we were receiving great part of thoſe millions, and getting immenſely rich. When you were fighting with the enemy in all parts of the globe, then we were trading with them in the moſt profound harmony and concord. When you fooliſhly imagined that we were afraid of being overrun by them, though in fact we ourſelves had told you that we were twenty to one, and conſequently could not be afraid, unleſs we had been the moſt daſtardly cowards on earth, that was the very time when (to ſhow our fear) we were ſupplying them with plenty of proviſions, nay with amunition, with ſhips to be converted into privateers, and with all ſorts of warlike ſtores, to fight againſt you, our dear protectors and defenders; and when you were endeavouring to bring this ruinous war to a ſpeedy concluſion, we were aiming to protract it as long as poſſible, in order to drain you the drier, and to take advantage of your extreme folly and credulity.

5th. It will be right, O ye Britons! to go to war again with the French, with the Spaniards, or with any other nation, when we ſhall find it our intereſt to require you ſo to do; for when you have ſpent another eighty millions in our ſervice (and we will take care that you ſhall not ſpend leſs, if we or our friends ſhall have the conducting of the war) then you will inevitably become a bankrupt nation, then you will be forced to remove the ſeat of government whether you will chooſe it or not, and your iſland of Great Britain muſt become a petty province of our mighty empire in America. This favourite point, viz. of making your paultry little kingdom in Europe become a province of our vaſt empire in America is a meaſure which the ableſt of our politicians have frequently ſuggeſted in many of their writings, as well as labour'd to recommend by private converſation; and it is a point which, we hope, will be accompliſhed within the compaſs of a few years.

WRONG.

FIRST. From the above ſtate of the caſe, it is wrong, O ye Britons! to expect any real aſſiſtance or obedience from us, in return for your manifold favours and bounties, your vaſt expenſes, and daily protection; for we will give you no aſſiſtance whatever, unleſs it may be ſuch aſſiſtance as may lead you into another ruinous war; nor will we obey any of your acts of Parliament, thoſe only excepted which may be calculated for impoveriſhing you and enriching us.

2d. It is wrong, O ye Britons! to imagine that we will give your dirty iſland the preference in the ſale of any of our commodities, becauſe, forſooth, you ſtupidly give the preference to America. We never intend to give you any preference but one, viz. the preference of being our creditors, and in that indeed we will make choice of you before any people on earth; for whilſt we pay vaſt ſums of ready money to other nations, particularly your enemies the French, FOR SMUGGLED GOODS, we chooſe to run in debt with you, and then we complain of our want of caſh, and make theſe very debts the plea of our poverty, and the weapon to bully you into a compliance with all our demands.

3d. It is wrong, O ye Britons! to expect a reciprocation of good offices between us and you; for our ſtanding maxim is to put every burthen upon YOU, and to take all the benefit to OURSELVES. We know no other end of colonization but this, nor will we acknowledge any other connexions, dependence, or ſubordination, but ſuch as theſe. And theſe dear ties we will acknowledge as much, and as long, as you pleaſe; even until you yourſelves ſhall be tired of them. This much as to the American ideas of RIGHT and WRONG.

GAZETTEER, *March* 9, 176[7].

AMERICAN IDEAS *of what is reaſonable, according to the genuine meaning of ſome late pamphlets, continued from the Gazetteer of Thurſday laſt.*

UPON the ſtrength of the foregoing principles of right and wrong, we petition firſt of all that we may be permitted to import foreign ſugar into North America at a much leſs duty than at preſent, which is 5s. per 100 wt. (though, by the by, you pay in England 6s. 4d. per 100 wt. for Britiſh plantation ſugars) and then, as we ſhall buy theſe foreign ſugars at almoſt half the firſt coſt of yours, we ſhall be enabled to refine them much cheaper than you can refine ours; the conſequence of which is that we ſhall ſupply not only ourſelves in America with refined ſugars, to the excluſion of yours, but ſhall alſo underſell you in that commodity in every market in Europe.

It is therefore reaſonable that you ſhould grant us this requeſt, *elſe we ſhall not be able to pay our debts.* As to that ſilly propoſal of ſome of your London ſugar bakers, viz. "to permit us to import foreign raw ſugars in North America, and lodge them in a warehouſe there until they are re-exported into England, where they are to pay a duty of one third more than Britiſh plantation ſugars," we do not reliſh this propoſal at all; for, as it is calculated for the benefit of the Mother Country, for the increaſe of her revenue, trade, and navigation, it doth not anſwer the ends which we principally have in view.

2. We petition that no advantage be given to Great Britain in the ſale of foreign logwood, but that we may be permitted to carry this logwood directly to whatever European market we ſhall pleaſe; and then when we have enabled your rivals to die their goods at a cheaper rate, we will take ſuch goods in exchange for our logwood, and will laugh at your laws of reſtraint and prohibition. This therefore is another *reaſonable* requeſt, which we hope you will grant; otherwiſe *we ſhall not be able to pay our debts.*

3. We petition that we may be permitted to import lumber, potaſh, proviſions, and flax ſeed, directly into Ireland, without touching at any port in England. But as this is an article which you yourſelves ſeem willing to

grant, under certain modifications, we will not concern ourſelves much about it.

4. For the ſame reaſon we ſhall be ſilent as to the importation of Madeira wines from America into England, drawing back the American duty.

5. But we petition moſt ſtrenuouſly for having the fiſheries on the banks of Newfoundland, and on the coaſts of Labrador, abſolutely free; for as we are much better ſituated for carrying on theſe fiſheries than you are, and as we have many advantages which you cannot poſſibly acquire, therefore we ſhould ſoon ruin you in the competition, and monopolize the whole trade to ourſelves, were we allowed to have any ſhare in theſe fiſheries; and then we would exchange ſuch fiſh with the French (as you know we have begun to do already) for their velvets, ſilks, and laces, for their wines and brandies, for their cloths, linens, and ſtuffs, for their teas, china, calicoes, and all ſorts of Eaſt India goods; and what we could not diſpoſe of in that manner we would carry directly to the free ports of Spain and Italy, and there take in, under pretence of loading ſalt, all manner of manufactures, and all ſorts of goods, according as we ſhall think proper; nor would it be in the power of your Cuſtom-Houſe officers on our coaſts to prevent us, if they were willing: But all the world knows that their conſciences are no more ſcrupulous than our own, nay we even now carry on as extenſive a ſmuggling trade with theſe free ports, *where magazines are prepared for us*, as we poſſibly can, under the colour of taking in ſalt. This therefore, as it ſtrikes at all your ſtrength by ſea, viz. your breed of ſailors (for as to our American ſailors they will not enter on board your Royal navy, and be it known unto you we will not permit them to be preſſed, and if you dare to attempt it our American method is to *flog* the officer) this requeſt, therefore, as it ſtrikes at your ſtrength by ſea, and as it would ſupplant your capital manufactures by land, and greatly injure your revenue in the duties on Eaſt India goods, we muſt inſiſt upon to be the *moſt reaſonable* of any; and if you will not grant it, we tell you plainly *that we will not pay our debts.*

6. We petition that the free-ports lately opened in the iſlands of Jamaica and Dominica ſhould be made more ſubſervient to *us*, and leſs to *you*, than they now are; and we are at a loſs to find out the cauſe how it comes to paſs, or who could unluckily put it into your heads, that you ſhould have any notion of preferring the intereſt of Great Britain in this affair to the intereſt of America, ſeeing that you have hardly ever done the like before. It is therefore *highly reaſonable* that you ſhould alter this part of your ſyſtem, ſo as to correſpond with the reſt; and that you ſhould reſolve never to liſten to ſuch bad advice for the future, otherwiſe *we ſhall not pay our debts.*

7. Laſtly. We petition to be freed from every juriſdiction derived from the Mother Country, ſuch only excepted as we can controul when we will, and modify how we pleaſe. The inſtitution of an Admiralty juriſdiction, though ſimilar to the proceedings in your Court of Exchequer, and to the powers given to your Commiſſioners of the Exciſe, and to Juſtices of the Peace in England, is a juriſdiction intolerable to America: For we are a much more licentious people than you, if that be poſſible; but certain it is that we will not bear to be ſubject to the ſame reſtraints. Beſides this Admiralty juriſdiction is a grievance in another view, for it is the chief, if not the only check, which you have upon our ſtaple trade of ſmuggling; nay, as it prevents a ſmuggler from being tried by his Peers, that is, by a jury of ſmugglers, and both thereby promote the intereſt and the conſumption of the manufactures of the Mother Country, we muſt pronounce it to be the greateſt injuſtice, and the moſt ſhocking oppreſſion upon earth. But, above all, the authority of this deteſted court is the authority of Great Britain immediately erected over us, without the intervention of any officers of our own chooſing; ſo that whilſt this odious court ſubſiſts, and is maintained with vigour, we never can be a truly ſovereign and independent people. It is therefore very *reaſonable* that you ſhould aboliſh it, *otherwiſe we will not pay our debts.*

But after what has been ſaid, if you will, *gentle* Sirs, be ſo kind, and ſo *good natured*, as to grant us theſe few requeſts, ſo very *reaſonable*, and ſo exceedingly *modeſt*, then your humble petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 28.

On Thurſday ſe'nnight a purſe of 100l. was run for, at the race ground near Peterſburg, by Col. Baylor's brown colt got by Sober John, 4 years old, Col. John Cocke's bay filly got by Janus, 3 years old, and Col. Alexander Bolling's bay colt of 4 years old, who, being lame, was diſtanced the firſt heat. It was a ſmart race between the other two, but Col. Baylor's colt won both heats.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

AN apology to you is unneceſſary, as your paper ſeems to be open to every one. The following piece I imagine will not be very entertaining, but I hope it will be beneficial to the publick in general, if ſtrictly obſerved. My indulgence of late to many of my creditors has diſabled me from complying with my own engagements, wherefore I have been unhappily engaged in two or three lawſuits, wherein I have been defendant, and conſequently have had all the charges to pay ariſing therefrom, which amounted to upwards of 40 s. each ſuit; an expenſe that might have eaſily been ſaved, and for the future ſhall by me, and hope will by every prudent and conſiderate man. It is certainly incumbent on every perſon that has money due to him to give his debtor notice before he commences ſuit, and when he finds his creditor is determined to wait no longer with him, it undoubtedly would be greatly to every man's advantage to give from under his hand to the Clerk of the Court, deſiring him to enter judgment againſt him, ſtaying execution 8, 10, or 12 months, or any other ſpace of time as the parties can agree upon; which would coſt us only 5 lb. of groſs tobacco, whereas we generally go through a regular courſe of law, and, when finiſhed, the Clerks and Sheriffs fees often amount to 150 or 200 lb. of tobacco, excluſive of Lawyers fees, a charge too heavy for us to encourage; I believe there is no perſon but what is well acquainted with the ſcarcity of money at preſent, and how many of us muſt be diſtreſſed even to pay our juſt debts, excluſive of that immenſe charge that evidently muſt attend lawſuits. In my opinion, unleſs we fall on ſome method to ſuppreſs that unneceſſary and vile practice of going to law, many of us muſt inevitably be totally ruined. I have been credibly informed, and indeed have made many calculations myſelf, and do find that the Clerks and Sheriffs fees in the province of Virginia amount to between 2 and 300,000 lb. of tobacco, and upwards of 20,000 l. current money annually; a ſum too large for us to beſtow on the above ſet of Gentlemen, to maintain them in their extravagance and luxury, and indeed in the moſt diſagreeable manner too: For when arreſted, many are dragged away to priſon; and if we were to follow this method, we ſhould entirely eſcape the hands of many malicious and inhuman Sheriffs, who delight in diſtreſſing the poor. Let us all ſeriouſly conſider the diſadvantages we labour under, by ſuch irregular proceedings. It is a maxim well known that every province has flouriſhed by the induſtry and prudence of its inhabitants, and have always ſunk into poverty and contempt by indolence and luxury. May it then be the buſineſs of America to take every method to raiſe herſelf to opulence and wealth, by the internal power ſhe has of doing it. It may be juſtly hoped that every lover of his country, and particularly the inhabitants of Hanover county, will endeavour to diſcourage every thing that may tend to reduce it to a ſtate of poverty. We have now got a new ſet of officers in the ſaid county, who appear to me, and I believe to many others, to be void of gratitude and humanity, and to delight in diſtreſſing the poor indigent ſort of people; but I hope every judicious perſon will ſtrictly obſerve the above method of obtaining judgments, and totally aboliſh that unneceſſary and expenſive way that is daily put in execution.

BENEVOLENCE.

Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

Be ſo good as to give the following a place in your Gazette, and oblige Your humble ſervant,

CORBIN GRIFFIN.

ON Monday the 27th of April Doctor Lee and I went to pitch on a convenient and private place, near the town of Williamſburg, to decide a difference between himſelf and Mr. James Mercer. This we fixed in a valley, at the corner of a fence on the left hand ſide of the road oppoſite to the race ground; and, at Doctor Lee's deſire, I waited on Mr. Mercer at night, and informed him that Doctor Lee would poſitively walk at that place, with piſtols, at 5 o'clock the next morning. I deſcribed the place perfectly to Mr. Mercer's comprehenſion, as he has ſince acknowledged; and ſettled the time at ſunriſe, by his almanack. On Tueſday morning I attended Doctor Lee to the place, before 5 o'clock. He carried his piſtols with him, which he told me Mr. Mercer's ſecond and I, or I alone, if he brought no ſecond, ſhould charge for them. We were on the ſpot when the clock ſtruck 5, at ſunriſe; walked up and down the fence which leads almoſt directly from Mr. Mercer's lodgings to the place appointed, and upon the plain which commands the road leading directly from the town, until near 6 o'clock; when, not having ſeen or heard any thing of Mr. Mercer, we returned to Doctor Lee's lodgings ſlowly, ſtopping and looking round us ſeveral times, to no purpoſe.

When we found that Mr. Mercer did not meet as he was challenged, Doctor Lee told me that a perſon who could act in ſuch a manner he ſhould not think worthy his notice for the future; but upon Mr. Mercer's reporting the next day that Doctor Lee had failed in meeting him, it was thought neceſſary that the affair ſhould be explained by my teſtimony in the publick coffee room.

This is a plain narration of the tranſaction, as it happened; and, as Doctor Lee informed me, when he firſt deſired me to deliver his challenge, that he choſe to have a witneſs to every proceeding, I think it my duty to give this teſtimony, that the honour of a Gentleman may ſuffer no ſtain from miſrepreſentation.

CORBIN GRIFFIN.

LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Poſt Office at* NORFOLK.

CAPT. Samuel Allyne, Norfolk.
Thomas Arnold, do.
Thomas Ballard, Cuſhy, No. Carolina.
James Blackwood, Brunſwick, do.
Thomas Blake, Eſq; Edenton, do.
Bolton and Smith, Newbern, do.
William Boyd, Chowan, do.
John Benn, of the Mally, Norfolk.
William Bowman, on board the Hawke, do.
William Bradley, Eſq; do.
John Brown, of the Hornet, do.
Thomas Butt, do.
John Cox, cabinet maker, Norfolk.
William Roſcow Curle, do.
Doctor Archibald Campbell, do. two letters.
William Chalmers, of the Squirrel.
William Chapman, Northampton, No. Carolina.
Thomas Cobham, ſurgeon of the Viper.
Collector and Comptroller, at Beaufort.
Collector and Comptroller, at Bath.
Collector and Comptroller, at Currituck.
Cooper and Shephard, Nanſemond.
James Eldex, Edenton, No. Carolina.
Samuel Ellis, maſter of the Squirrel.
John Fitzgerald, Norfolk.
Alexander Fraſer, cook of the Hornet.
John Frerton, on board do.
John Lewis Fulwell, Northampton.
Arabella Gladſton, Norfolk.
William Gladſton, do.
Anthony Gaſkett, Bath, No. Carolina.
Doctor John Grant, Kingſton, Jamaica.
William Gudgeon, Charleſtown, So. Carolina.
Doctor Lyman Hall, Charleſtown, two letters.
John Hall, on board the Launceſton.
Richard Hearn, on board do.
William Harris, of John M'Alliſter, Edenton.
William Hill, Eſq; Brunſwick, No. Carolina.
Creſwell Hunt, Cape Fear, do.
Andrew Houton, 42d regiment, No. America.
George Hughes, on board the Cygnet.
Capt. Zachariah Hutchings, Norfolk.
Col. John Hutchings, do. two letters.
Elias Jerman, on board the Squirrel.
William Johnſon, Norfolk.
James Laing, mariner.
William Leacock, Norfolk.
George Leſlie, Hampton.
Capt. James Leſlie, Roanoke, No. Carolina.
Frank Leſſen, on board the Launceſton.
Coſmo Medici, Norfolk.
Ronald M'Donald, do. two letters.
Robert Mackie, Campbeltown, No. Carolina.
James M'Neil, Northampton, do.
Chriſtian Melville, Cotton's Ferry, do.
Right Hon. Lord Charles Montague, So. Carolina.
Capt. Morgan, of the Hornet, two letters.
John Owen, Newbern, No. Carolina.
James Patten, ſurgeon of the Squirrel, three letters.
Jane Pewthreſs, Norfolk.
Capt. Thomas Potts, of the Hazard, Wilmington.
Edward Poynton, ſurgeon of the Hornet.
Jeremiah Procter, Iſle of Wight.
William Ragget, on board the Launceſton.
Benjamin Reade, Glouceſter.
Wigmore Redreſs, Hampton.
Jean Robertſon, Northumberland.
William Roſs, mate of the Squirrel, two letters.
John Sharpe, at Mrs. Wheatley's, Norfolk.
Robert Teame, Edenton, No. Carolina.
Thomas Thomlinſon, Newbern, three letters.
Mallory Todd, Smithfield.
Torrans, Poaug, and Co. Charleſtown.
William Tomkinſon, Norfolk.
John Tucker, do.
Capt. George Tucker, do.
Anthony Van Pelt, Newbern.
John Walker, Jun. Wilmington.
John Watſon, Cape Fear.
Andrew White, Virginia.
Capt. John Williams, Duplin county, No. Carolina.
Thomas Wilſon, gardener, Norfolk.

☞ *We ſhall be much obliged to thoſe indebted to us for* BOOKS, STATIONARY, *and* NEWSPAPERS, *to make as ſpeedy payment as they can; the carrying on our buſineſs being attended with a very conſiderable expence, and our only dependence the punctuality of our good cuſtomers.*

The PRINTERS.

Advertiſements.

NORFOLK, *May* 14, 1767.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr. JOHN HUNTER are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who will be under the neceſſity of commencing ſuits againſt thoſe who fail to pay off their accounts by the 10th of next month.

THOMAS M'CULLOCH.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the laſt will of* John Herbert, *deceaſed, of the county of* Elizabeth City, *on* Monday *the* 8*th of* June *next, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money,*

A TRACT of LAND, or Plantation, containing 150 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of *Norfolk*, on the *Southern Branch*. Any perſon inclinable to view the land may be ſhown the ſame by applying to *William Herbert*, who has land adjoining. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock, on the premiſes.

all JUDITH HERBERT.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber in *Cheſterfield* county, two Negroes, *viz.* A large fellow named JACK, a little on the yellow complexion, is very ingenious, and underſtands keeping a mill, about 30 years old, has a very large foot, and his great toes at leaſt half an inch longer than his others; I cannot deſcribe his dreſs, as he and company ſtole a great many wearing clothes, a pair of *Holland* and a pair of *Virginia* cotton ſheets, a coverlet, and a white calico ſack trimmed, but left the apron, alſo a ſmall gun, with a black ſtock, and a girl about 16, named *Sukey*, who has a very plain ſcar as large as a dollar on one ſide of her face, but which I am not certain, though believe on the right; the fellow has carried off a wench, who is his wife, and a child of about 6 years old, belonging to Mrs. *Hatcher*. A Mulatto, who goes in the flat with *Daniel M'Pherſon*, belonging to *John Eſdale* at *Warwick*, named GEORGE; he is a *ſpaniard*, but talks good *Engliſh*, is very likely, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and 25 years old. It is imagined they will endeavour to paſs for free people. This is to forewarn all maſters of veſſels from taking them on board, as perhaps they will endeavour to make their eſcape that way. Whoever apprehends the ſaid runaways, ſo that I get them again, if in the colony ſhall be paid Ten Pounds, if out of the colony Twenty Pounds, or Forty Shillings for either of them.

EDWARD WILKINSON.

MAY 27, 1767.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 28, 1767.

STRAYED from Mrs. *Rachel Booker's*, in *Amelia* county, about the 10th inſtant, a light gray horſe, 6 years old, about 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, one of his fore legs inclines to a light bay colour, and branded on the near buttock X.——Alſo a dark gray horſe, 14 hands and a half high, about 9 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, black legs, and branded on the near buttock [illegible]. Whoever brings the ſaid horſes to me, in *Williamſburg*, or to Captain *Robert Ruffin's*, near *Peterſburg*, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each.

DANIEL PRENTIS.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, the 5th inſtant, at *Hicks*'s ford, in *Brunſwick* county, a bright bay mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a blaze down her face, paces naturally, gallops pleaſant, drags her hind feet, and one of her hind legs about the knee joint is bigger than the other. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to me ſhall be well rewarded.

JOHN CARTER.

THE Gentlemen appointed to take in ſubſcriptions, and contract with proper perſons, for clearing the Falls of JAMES river, are deſired to meet at RICHMOND on *Thurſday* the 18th day of next month, in order to conſult upon the moſt likely means of effecting that important work. *May* 19, 1767.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *May* 7, 1767.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ROBERT ELLIOTT, deceaſed, late of *Middleſex*, as well as the creditors, are deſired to meet at *Middleſex July* court, in order to have the different claims ſettled; and as there is a doubt of not being a ſufficiency to diſcharge the debts due from ſaid eſtate, it is requeſted that the creditors will poſtpone bringing any ſuits until they meet at *July* court, and hear the propoſals to be made by

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE, Admr.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Friday *the 5th day of* JUNE *next, for ready money, by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr.* Lewis Hansford, *at preſent in* London, *and by his particular deſire,*

ONE LOT of LAND, with the appurtenances, whereon Mrs. STEEL lately lived, ſituate on the main ſtreet, below the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*; the ſale to be on the premiſes. At the ſame time and place will likewiſe be ſold a PLANTATION, belonging to Mr. *Hanſford*, containing about 150 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of *York*, and adjoining the lands of the Hon. *John Blair*, Eſq; and Mr. *Frederick Bryan*. And on *Friday* the 12th day of the ſame month will be expoſed to publick ſale, before Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s door, by virtue of the ſame power of attorney, and for ready money, two other TRACTS of LAND, containing 400 acres each, more or leſs, the one lying in the county of *Albemarle*, and the other in the county of *Louiſa*.

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS.
‡ JAMES HOLT.

May 19, 1767.

By decree of *James City* Court.

To be SOLD *before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door, on* Friday *the 12th of* June, *at four o'clock in the afternoon,*

THE Plantation where *John James Hulett* lately reſided, containing 110 acres, about two miles and a half from *Williamſburg*. The plantation has on it a dwelling-houſe, and all convenient out-houſes, a fine peach orchard, good marſhes, and many other conveniences, too tedious to mention. The time of credit will be agreed on at the day of ſale. LEWIS TYLER, D. Sheriff.

RUN away, the 7th of this inſtant *(May)* a Negro fellow, called HARRY SPENCER; he is a tall ſlim fellow, upwards of 50 years of age, has a pretty white beard, a red cap, old ſhoes, and has a lax which has run on him ſome time, is extreme deceitful, and a great villain. He run away ſome years ago from the late Col. *Spotſwood*, and went to *Carolina*, where he ſtaid a conſiderable time, and it ſeems he has made off that way again, by an account given by a ſlave belonging to Col. *Spotſwood*'s eſtate, who he wanted to carry with him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and has him ſecured in a gaol, ſhall have 40 s. if taken up on the north ſide of *James* river, 5 l. if taken up on the ſouth ſide, and 4 d. a mile if delivered to me in *Spotſylvania*, beſides the reward for taking up. 4 CHARLES BRUCE.

STRAYED from WILLIAMSBURG, the 28th of *April* laſt, a ſmall dark bay horſe, about ſeven years old, with a blaze in his face, a hanging mane and bob tail, has ſome ſmall ſaddle ſpots, his hind feet white, was lately bought from *Richmond* town, and is probably gone that way. Whoever brings him to the Printer hereof ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward. *May* 19, 1767.

TAKEN up, in *Fairfax*, a bright bay horſe, near 13 hands high, with a ſprig tail, his mane hangs on the right ſide, and branded on the near buttock X; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

WILLIAM BOYELSTONE.

TAKEN up, in *Fairfax*, a ſmall bay horſe, about 13 hands high, but no brand that I have obſerved; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

JOHN CARLYLE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 14, 1767.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, a dark cheſtnut ſorrel horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, 4 years old this ſpring, with a roached mane, his tail lately dockt to a ſhort bob, trots and gallops, his off hind foot white, and branded on the near buttock H. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward.

2 ‖ WILLIAM PHIPS.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a bay horſe, about 13 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near ſhoulder S, and on the buttock S; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

WILLIAM COLE.

POST OFFICE, *Williamſburg*, *May* 8, 1767.

THE publick is hereby deſired to take notice that the Hampton rider will for the future arrive in Williamſburg every Monday and Friday evening, come through York town, and return to Hampton on Tueſday and Saturday. That the Hanover rider will ſet off from Newcaſtle early every Monday and Friday, to meet the Hampton rider in Williamſburg every Tueſday and Saturday, and return to Newcaſtle on the Wedneſday and Sunday nights. That the James river rider will ſet off from Newcaſtle, by the way of Richmond, to Peterſburg, and return to Newcaſtle on Tueſday and Saturday nights. That the Frederickſburg rider will ſet out every Monday morning from Newcaſtle, by the way of Hanover town, and Todd's Bridge, and arrive at Frederickſburg on Tueſday night; where he exchanges mails with the Northern rider, and returns to Newcaſtle, by the way of Todd's Bidge, and Hanover town, every Thurſday. That a rider will ſet off from Frederickſburg every Wedneſday, to be at Hobb's Hole that night, where he exchanges mails with a rider from Urbanna, and returns to Frederickſburg on Thurſday night. And on Friday morning a rider proceeds with the mail to the Northward.

JOHN DIXON, D. P.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 12, 1767.

ALL perſons who have any CLAIMS againſt the eſtate of JAMES HEART, under the aſſignment of his effects for the benefit of his creditors, are deſired to meet at Mr. HAY's, in this city, on *Friday* the 12th of *June* next; when a particular account of the debts and effects of the ſaid *James Heart* will be laid before them, in order to have all matters relative to the ſaid aſſignment finally ſettled and determined.

N. B. Thoſe who cannot attend on the above mentioned day are deſired to get ſome perſon to attend and act in their ſtead.

5 The ASSIGNEES.

On the firſt Monday *in* June *next, being* HENRICO *court-day, will be expoſed to publick ſale, at the court-houſe,*

ABOUT ten valuable VIRGINIA born SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of Doctor PETER HAY, deceaſed. Three months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity, if required, to

PHILIP W. CLAIBORNE, Executor.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a light brindled ſteer, marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel, in the right ear, and half crop in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 30 s. ‡ JOHN SMITH.

To be SOLD, *before Mrs.* Cowly's *door, in* Richmond *town, on* Monday *the 1ſt of* June *next,*

A Parcel of choice NEGROES, a DISTILLERY, with all the apparatus, and a valuable LEASE of LAND and HOUSES. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN HYLTON, } Adminiſtrators of
4 JAMES BALFOUR, } *Phil. Watſon*, dec.

To be SOLD,

THE fee ſimple eſtate in a tract of LAND in *King* and *Queen* county, known by the name of *Bewdeley*, the reverſion of which was lately advertiſed for ſale by Mr. *William Tunſtall*. The land lies upon *Mattapony* river, where the ſame is navigable for veſſels of 100 hhds. burthen. There is a large new brick houſe upon it, which may be finiſhed at a ſmall expenſe, with all neceſſary out-houſes, and a valuable orchard of the beſt fruit trees. The high land is level and good, the ſituation high, pleaſant, and healthy, and the ſunken grounds and marſhes capable of great improvement, and at preſent afford plenty of hay. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers, in *King* and *Queen*.

6 RICHARD TUNSTALL.
JOHN SEMPLE.

To be SOLD,

A FORGE, and geared GRIST MILL, both well fixed, and ſituated on a plentiful and conſtant ſtream, near *Todd*'s warehouſe, in *King* and *Queen* county, with ſeveral SLAVES uſed to work there, as finers, hammermen, and colliers, and well acquainted with the buſineſs; alſo two valuable blackſmiths, and about 2000 acres of land, adjoining or near the forge. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me, in *King William* county. Tf BERNARD MOORE.

For SALE,

A TRACT of 3000 acres of LAND, in the county of ALBEMARLE, on the three forks of *Pretty*'s creek, on which is a great deal of very valuable low ground, and as much cleared (with houſes and proper improvements) as is ſufficient for fifteen working hands. The plantations thereon produce very good crops of tobacco and corn, and fine ſtocks of cattle and hogs; the price is 500 l. Alſo a tract of 1500 acres of good land, on the *Hedgeman* river, in *Culpeper* county, running three miles on the river, and affords a good deal of low ground, both high and low ground very good; the price is 500 l. Alſo a valuable tract of 400 acres, in *Culpeper* county, very rich and level, where Col. *Gabriel Jones* lately lived, having ſeveral valuable houſes and improvements thereon, now in the tenure of Mr. *Laurence Slaughter*, and about 30 miles diſtant from *Frederickſburg*; the price is 300 l. Alſo my tavern at *Culpeper* court-houſe, in *Fairfax* town, being a large new commodious houſe, with convenient out-houſes, ſtable, garden, and all proper improvements, and has vaſt cuſtom, vending 500 pounds worth of liquors original coſt in a year, the rent of which is worth 60 l. a year; the price is 500 l. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts of land, or tavern, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me, at *Frederickſburg*. 6 ROGER DIXON.

N. B. The lots and houſes in the tenure of Mr. *James Hume*, in the moſt pleaſant ſituation on the main ſtreet in *Frederickſburg* (before advertiſed by me) are ſtill to be ſold, or let for a term of years, on very reaſonable conditions, in order to ſatisfy ſome debts I am liable for as ſecurity for the ſaid *James Hume*. R. D.

To be SOLD,

A NEW SHIP, now lying at *Suffolk* wharf, burthen about 350 hogſheads of tobacco, well built with the beſt white oak timber and plank. The purchaſer may have long credit for part of the money. Any perſon in want may apply to Mr. *John Driver* at *Suffolk*, or to *George Walker*, Jun. in *Elizabeth City*. Tf

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To be RENTED, *for one year, or any number of years,*

A Commodious ſtorehouſe, with a counting room, lumber houſe, and ſtable, all new, ſituated upon *Machadack* creek, where the warehouſes are erected, upon as good navigation as any in the country, and in a fine neighbourhood for the purchaſe both of corn and tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in *Weſtmoreland* county.

9 WILLIAM BERNARD.

To be SOLD,

FOURTEEN hundred acres of very good TOBACCO LAND, lying on *Turkey* creek, in *Hanover* county, and not above ten acres cleared in the whole tract. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

Tf NATHANIEL W. DANDRIDGE.

To be SOLD,

A NEW SHIP, of about 236 tuns, well calculated for the TOBACCO trade, built of the beſt ſeaſoned plank and timber, and can be launched in a little time, if required. Twelve months credit will be allowed for two thirds or three fourths of the value. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the veſſel by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in *Kingſton* pariſh, *Glouceſter* county.

Tf THOMAS SMITH.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold.—The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the water, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that ſum and what was given for ſeveral near the water, the unſold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page*'s warehouſes ſtand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield*'s warehouſes ſtand, one other lot only, ſo that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is propoſed that there ſhall be no more than that number of chances, and conſequently no blanks. The conſideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and ſubſcribing to the ſcheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamſburg*, either in caſh, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be ſoon after the ſubſcription ſhall be compleated, of which notice ſhall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas*, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them. Tf MANN PAGE.

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